



Survival Vocabulary of Wuna Language in Plant Environment of Kowala



La Ode Sidu ^a
La Niampe ^b
La Ino ^c

Article history:

Received: 10 February 2016

Accepted: 30 March 2016

Published: 31 May 2016

Keywords:

Kowala plants;
Plant environment;
Survival;
Vocabulary;
Wuna language;

Abstract

This article is taken from the results of a study entitled "Survival Vocabulary of Wuna Language in Plant Environment of Kowala ". The purpose of a study is to describe and analyze the survival vocabulary of Wuna Language in the plant environment kowala. The method used the field method. In presenting the data used quantitative descriptive method and data analysis used in the study method. Based on the analysis of data, amongst the 200 vocabularies submitted to 50 respondents, showed that most of the vocabulary in the plant environment kowala still significant in surviving. Plant kowala still closely related to community's lives in the areas of social, economic, moral ethics and faith. Furthermore, community attitudes toward kowala plants still appreciate it. This can be showed by their attitude to let the plants of kowala grow anywhere, as shown in community's gardens, in the middle of the plant teak, guava or anywhere without any interference from the community.

2395-7492© Copyright 2016. The Author.

This is an open-access article under the CC BY-SA license

(<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/>)

All rights reserved.

Author correspondence:

La Ode Sidu,
Department of Indonesia Language Education, Faculty of Teachership and Science Education,
Halu Oleo University Kendari, Indonesia, 93232,
Email address: laodesidu@gmail.com

1. Introduction

Wuna Language is one of the regional languages are still alive in Southeast Sulawesi. Wuna as well as other regional languages has a vocabulary in a different sphere of life, the natural environment (Marafad, 2014:1). Survival vocabulary very depends on the needs of the language use of language itself. This was disclosed by an expert linguist or anthropolinguistic expert. Cultural-natural functions performed by the language that was essentially living and resting in "the use of language" (language in use) by a community of native speakers in various domains and functional

^a Department of Indonesia Language Education, Faculty of Teachership and Science Education, Halu Oleo University Kendari, Indonesia

^b Department of Indonesia Language Education, Faculty of Teachership and Science Education, Halu Oleo University Kendari, Indonesia

^c Indonesian literature study program, Faculty of Humanities, Halu Oleo University

barrel (registers). Thus, the reality of the use of language is constantly intergenerational be the fact of the existence of process (transmission) values (and norms) in the domains of life use of language itself (Mbete, 2008).

Kowala in Muna District, particularly in Sub District Watopute thrives and spread in everywhere. There *kowala* that grows in the garden and there is also *kowala* grown outside, growing in the woods. Vocabulary relating to *kowala*, ranging from *kowala* tree itself, such as: *paraka* 'root', *laa* 'trunk', *lampuga* 'palm fiber', *koroka* 'splinter', *bhoromba* 'hearts of palm trunk', *tobho* 'male flowers', *wasonta* 'female flowers', *kameko* 'palm wine', *roo* 'leaf', and many more vocabulary related to palm wine, which is related to the social, economic, moral ethics, spiritual/faith, and related to the ritual (McCarty, 2003; Rosmawaty, 2013; Yildirim, 2013).

The survival of a vocabulary relies on some following, (a) the location or natural environment, (b) the language user environment, (c) the conditions detailed in the user language: (i) education; (ii) social; (iii) the faith, and (v) customs). The survival of a vocabulary depends on the needs of the language user community, means that in certain situations, formal and informal of course the vocabulary used is generally different. As an illustration of the vocabulary in the *kowala* plants environment, for example, word *foroghu* 'to drink' in informal situations became *foampe* 'to drink' in formal situations. Word *nowolomo* 'already gone', became *nowanumo* 'already awake', *nofealaimo* 'already excused'. Its meaning is when the pot of *nira* 'palm wine' position where has an upright back, then it's a sign of palm wine in the spill has run out (Achugar et al., 2007; Azra, 2007; Bastardas-Boada, 2000; Bell, 1976).

2. Research Methods

According to the topics and characteristics of the problem formulated, there are several methods used, (i) survey and exploratory, (ii) dialogue with the informants or interviews, and (iii) the method of direct observation.

3. Results and Analysis

3.1 The Survival Vocabulary (SV) on Each Respondent

Table 1
The survival vocabulary on each respondent can be observed in the following table

Number of Respondents	Number of Survive Vocabulary (Known)	Number of Vocabulary does not Survive	Percentage of Surviving Vocabulary
1	166	34	83
2	151	49	75,5
3	115	85	57,5
4	171	29	85,5
5	155	45	77,5
6	177	23	87,5
7	176	24	88
8	175	25	87,5
9	174	26	87
10	158	42	79
11	171	29	85,5
12	183	17	91,5
13	164	36	82
14	170	30	85
15	195	5	97,5
16	175	25	87,5
17	1171	29	85,5
18	185	15	92,5
19	128	72	64
20	123	77	61,5
21	145	55	72,5

22	160	40	80
23	167	33	83,5
24	183	17	91,5
25	155	45	77,5
26	145	55	72,5
27	159	41	79,5
28	170	30	85
29	79	121	39,5
30	164	36	82
31	158	42	79
32	119	81	59,5
33	159	41	79,5
34	156	44	88
35	137	63	68,5
36	170	30	85
37	154	46	77
38	162	38	81
39	159	41	79,5
40	159	41	79,5
41	107	93	53,5
42	155	45	77,5
43	146	54	73
44	169	31	84,5
45	168	32	84
46	135	65	67,5
47	57	43	78,5
48	137	63	68,5
49	146	54	73
50	155	45	77,5

Table 1 above shows that of the respondents who mastered the meaning of the two hundred vocabularies. Related to this, certainly none of the respondent able to use all the vocabularies. Based on the results of analysis gathered, the survival level of two hundred vocabularies depends on the understanding and mastery of respondents to each vocabulary. The level of mastery of respondents to the two hundred and vocabularies filed was illustrated in the following description.

- The level of mastery around 90% - 97.5% amounts to four persons.
- The level of mastery around 80% - 88% amounts to twenty persons.
- The level of mastery around 71% - 79.5% amounts to seventeen persons.
- The level of mastery around 61.5% - 68.5% amounts to five persons.
- The level of mastery around 53.5% - 59.5% amounts to three persons.
- The level of mastery around 39.5% amounts to one person.

From the above description shows that the highest level of survival is on the respondent with sequence number 15, i.e., 200 vocabularies are filed, he mastered 194 vocabularies with 97.5%, and amounted to 6 vocabularies are not mastered with the percentage 2.5%. In addition, it also seen that the lowest level survival is on the sequence number 29 of respondent, i.e., 200 vocabularies, he mastered only 79 vocabularies by the percentage 39.5% and 121 vocabularies with the percentage 60.5% are not mastered ([Black et al., 1992](#); [Bundsgaard et al., 2012](#)).

The data of survival of individual respondent level seems that highest vocabulary level is on respondent with sequence number 15 by percentage 97.5%. It means that 200 vocabularies which have been filed, the sequence number 15 can understand well its meaning on 195 vocabularies and can use them, whereas 5 vocabularies unknown the meaning and at once cannot use it in daily life. As for the words, he did not know was *tabharono* 'sago', *o kalolai* 'rope up down', *tobho*, *noposambalia* 'leg palm flowers', *o mbalo* 'bamboo rods (place of water)', *desoi lante-lante* 'palm midrib are tied'.

When further investigated, the reason for the high understanding and use, looked in structured interviews of filed, namely (a) in the playing environment using Wuna Language (b) in the neighborhood there are many trees of *kowala*.

While, the respondents which have a vocabulary in lowest survival on respondent sequence number 29, which is only able to understand the meaning and use of 79 vocabularies from 200 vocabularies filed. Amongst 200 vocabularies, there were 121 vocabularies were not understood its meaning and it's not used in daily life (Dewey *et al.*, 2013; Downes, 1998; Fill & Muhlhausler, 2006).

3.2 The Order of Survival Vocabulary

The order of survival vocabulary can be observed in the following descriptions.

1) Level 100% Survival.

The vocabulary with 100% level survival owned by: *parakano, laano, roono, liono, o kamponisa, nokobura, nodea, nopute, nombaka, dehobha, dofealaimo/ doogaa-gaatimo, hobha kaeta, kaferunsa, piso kakebhaha, noroko, noduko, o butolo, o ara, matano ara, forohu ara, deaso kameko, deaso ara, dolowu, dopogira, o kaferebua, pande kebha, pande forohu, defetulumu, defoere lambu, detisa, dekotupa, kaharo lampuga, wamba ngkalowu.*

The level survival at No. 1 showed that amongst 200 vocabularies filed to the respondents, there were 33 vocabularies are known its meaning and can be used by all respondents.

2) Level 98% Survival.

The vocabulary with 98% level survival owned by: *korono, lampugano, bhaleno, nempidi-mpidi, seka-sekamaghuleo, sepele kamponisa, so moroghuno, dopaseba, kafeenduano, kaehibhahano, nopodawuane, o kasughu, o winto, nobhotu katapuno, detawu kameko, seganta, naando faraluu, delengka galu, detugho kowala, oeno notembemo.*

The level survival at No. 2 showed that amongst 200 vocabularies filed to the respondents, there were 20 vocabularies are known its meaning and can be used by all respondents.

3) Level 96% Survival.

The vocabulary with 96% level survival owned by *tongkuno, dewangku, kantorana, sebhera, posu-posule, defoampe, defowawe, kamatehanomo, nomoromo, namealaianemo, kafongkora, sekasughu, nobhogha, kantaghono, o katembe, detunggu katawu, defegalu, dotunuha, wamba mpogira.*

The level survival at No. 3 showed that amongst 200 vocabularies filed to the respondents, there were 19 vocabularies are known its meaning and can be used by all respondents.

4) Level 94% Survival.

The vocabulary with 94% level survival owned by *ghonuno wasonta, dekulusi tobho, noturu, sepi-sepidi, o kantagho, onuhua, o kakara, nolimba kantaghono, bholosi kantaghono, sembali, dekansiri, dofofeena, derabu kadhilolo, detota lampuga.*

The level survival at No. 4 showed that amongst 200 vocabularies filed to the respondents, there were 14 vocabularies are known its meaning and can be used by all respondents.

5) Level 92% Survival.

The vocabulary with 92% level survival owned by *kakoolino, o kapaghi, o buli, depepe buli, sekasughu, fekadea bulino, kaporoghuha, defolua, dodhiromo, dhoano dokebha, dohangkamo, dekiri lio, dekuru bhale.*

The level survival at No. 5 showed that amongst 200 vocabularies filed to the respondents, there were 13 vocabularies are known its meaning and can be used by all respondents.

6) Level 90% Survival.

The vocabulary with 90% level survival owned by *wasontano, nokokaenua, nenturu-nturu, setu-seturu, foili, takoreno, o ara, hewino.*

The level survival at No. 6 showed that amongst 200 vocabularies filed to the respondents, there were 8 vocabularies are known its meaning and can be used by all respondents.

7) Level 88% Survival.

The vocabulary with 88% level survival owned by *polopano, tobhoo, fotiti oeno, ara kasobho, defemati, deago-ago.*

The level survival at No. 7 showed that amongst 200 vocabularies filed to the respondents, there were 6 vocabularies are known its meaning and can be used by all respondents.

8) Level 86% Survival.

The vocabulary with 86% level survival owned by *deule tobho, dopoefua, dopoefato, kafealaihanomo, defegalu, naando kaseke*.

The level survival at No. 8 showed that amongst 200 vocabularies filed to the respondents, there were 6 vocabularies are known its meaning and can be used by all respondents.

9) Level 84% Survival.

The vocabulary with 84% level survival owned by *dopoetolu, dopoefua, naraa mata, natolu mata, doamara, degghoniwi*.

The level survival at No. 9 showed that amongst 200 vocabularies filed to the respondents, there were 6 vocabularies are known its meaning and can be used by all respondents.

10) Level 82% Survival.

The vocabulary with 82% level survival owned by *bungano tobo, detinda tobho, nasemata, kaghghoniwi*.

The level survival at No. 10 showed that amongst 200 vocabularies filed to the respondents, there were 4 vocabularies are known its meaning and can be used by all respondents.

11) Level 80% Survival.

The vocabulary with 80% level survival owned by *sebhegha buli, tataghino, katuluno ara*.

The level survival at No. 11 showed that amongst 200 vocabularies filed to the respondents, there were 3 vocabularies are known its meaning and can be used by all respondents.

12) Level 78% Survival.

The vocabulary with 78% level survival owned by *detongka tobho, katutuno, dopodua, dotabhe burano*.

The level survival at No. 12 showed that amongst 200 vocabularies filed to the respondents, there were 14 vocabularies are known its meaning and can be used by all respondents.

13) Level 76% Survival.

The vocabulary with 76% level survival owned by *nombaeomo*

The level survival at No. 13 showed that amongst 200 vocabularies filed to the respondents, there was 1 vocabulary are known its meaning and can be used by all respondents.

14) Level 74% Survival.

The vocabulary with 74% level survival owned by *katimbangino, roo libho, we lonta, deunte lampuga*.

The level survival at No. 14 showed that amongst 200 vocabularies filed to the respondents, there were 4 vocabularies are known its meaning and can be used by all respondents.

15) Level 72% Survival.

The vocabulary with 72% level survival owned by *gholombeno, dopontasu, deunte lampuga*.

The level survival at No. 15 showed that amongst 200 vocabularies filed to the respondents, there were 3 vocabularies are known its meaning and can be used by all respondents.

16) Level 70% Survival.

The vocabulary with 70% level survival owned by *nokotoowua*

The level survival at No. 16 showed that amongst 200 vocabularies filed to the respondents, there was 1 vocabulary are known its meaning and can be used by all respondents.

17) Level 68% Survival.

The vocabulary with 68% level survival owned by *deunte lampuga, katampono, kantihala, dogabamo*.

The level survival at No. 17 showed that amongst 200 vocabularies filed to the respondents, there were 4 vocabularies are known its meaning and can be used by all respondents.

18) Level 66% Survival.

The vocabulary with 66% level survival owned by *poduno, detumbu kabhabha*

The level survival at No. 18 showed that amongst 200 vocabularies filed to the respondents, there were 2 vocabularies are known its meaning and can be used by all respondents.

19) Level 64% Survival.

The vocabulary with 64% level survival owned by *karokono, doghawae we podu*

The level survival at No. 19 showed that amongst 200 vocabularies filed to the respondents, there were 2 vocabularies are known its meaning and can be used by all respondents.

20) Level 62% Survival.

The vocabulary with 62% level survival owned by *karokono, detumbu kabhabha*

The level survival at No. 20 showed that amongst 200 vocabularies filed to the respondents, there were 2 vocabularies are known its meaning and can be used by all respondents.

21) Level 60% Survival.

- The vocabulary with 60% *tabharono, detula ara*
The level survival at No. 21 showed that amongst 200 vocabularies filed to the respondents, there were 2 vocabularies are known its meaning and can be used by all respondents.
- 22) Level 58% Survival.
The vocabulary with 58% level survival owned by *depopanga*
The level survival at No. 22 showed that amongst 200 vocabularies filed to the respondents, there was 1 vocabulary are known its meaning and can be used by all respondents.
- 23) Level 56% Survival.
The vocabulary with 56% level survival owned by *kowala kanea, o bhosu*
The level survival at No. 23 showed that amongst 200 vocabularies filed to the respondents, there were 2 vocabularies are known its meaning and can be used by all respondents.
- 24) Level 52% Survival.
The vocabulary with 52% level survival owned by *o punto, degothi isa*
The level survival at No. 24 showed that amongst 200 vocabularies filed to the respondents, there were 2 vocabularies are known its meaning and can be used by all respondents.
- 25) Level 52% Survival.
The vocabulary with 52% level survival owned by *sebhosu, o kabhabhaki, detulamo*
The level survival at No. 25 showed that amongst 200 vocabularies filed to the respondents, there were 3 vocabularies are known its meaning and can be used by all respondents.
- 26) Level 50% Survival.
The vocabulary with 50% level survival owned by *korongkuno*
The level survival at No. 26 showed that amongst 200 vocabularies filed to the respondents, there was 1 vocabulary are known its meaning and can be used by all respondents.
- 27) Level 48% Survival.
The vocabulary with 48% level survival owned by *tobho kantuna, o kalolai*
The level survival at No. 27 showed that amongst 200 vocabularies filed to the respondents, there were 2 vocabularies are known its meaning and can be used by all respondents.
- 28) Level 46% Survival.
The vocabulary with 46% level survival owned by *detewo tobho, and o langgara*.
The level survival at No. 28 showed that amongst 200 vocabularies filed to the respondents, there were 2 vocabularies are known its meaning and can be used by all respondents.
- 29) Level 44% Survival.
The vocabulary with 44% level survival owned by *detingka*.
The level survival at No. 29 showed that amongst 200 vocabularies filed to the respondents, there was 1 vocabulary are known its meaning and can be used by all respondents.
- 30) Level 42% Survival.
The vocabulary with 42% level survival owned by *o kalolai*.
The level survival at No. 30 showed that amongst 200 vocabularies filed to the respondents, there was 1 vocabulary are known its meaning and can be used by all respondents.
- 31) Level 40% Survival.
The vocabulary with 40% level survival owned by *detewo*.
The level survival at No. 31 showed that amongst 200 vocabularies filed to the respondents, there was 1 vocabulary are known its meaning and can be used by all respondents.
- 32) Level 38% Survival.
The vocabulary with 38% level survival owned by *detongka, and o anggara*.
The level survival at No. 32 showed that amongst 200 vocabularies filed to the respondents, there were 2 vocabularies are known its meaning and can be used by all respondents.
- 33) Level 36% Survival.
The vocabulary with 36% level survival owned by *kampealai*.
The level survival at No. 33 showed that amongst 200 vocabularies filed to the respondents, there was 1 vocabulary are known its meaning and can be used by all respondents.
- 34) Level 34% Survival.
The vocabulary with 34% level survival owned by *nengkolo-ngkolo, o mbalo, and o lupia*.

The level survival at No. 34 showed that amongst 200 vocabularies filed to the respondents, there were 3 vocabularies are known its meaning and can be used by all respondents.

35) Level 32% Survival.

The vocabulary with 32% level survival owned by: -.

The level survival at No. 35 showed that amongst 200 vocabularies filed to the respondents, there was 0 vocabulary are known its meaning and can be used by all respondents.

36) Level 30% Survival.

The vocabulary with 30% level survival owned by *dekarende*.

The level survival at No. 36 showed that amongst 200 vocabularies filed to the respondents, there was 1 vocabulary are known its meaning and can be used by all respondents.

37) Level 28% Survival.

The vocabulary with 28% level survival owned by *kowala kanea*, and *o kebu*.

The level survival at No. 37 showed that amongst 200 vocabularies filed to the respondents, there were 2 vocabularies are known its meaning and can be used by all respondents.

38) Level 26% Survival.

The vocabulary with 26% level survival owned by: -.

The level survival at No. 38 showed that amongst 200 vocabularies filed to the respondents, there was 0 vocabulary are known its meaning and can be used by all respondents.

39) Level 24% Survival.

The vocabulary with 24% level survival owned by *dekini salu*.

The level survival at No. 39 showed that amongst 200 vocabularies filed to the respondents, there was 1 vocabulary are known its meaning and can be used by all respondents.

40) Level 22% Survival.

The vocabulary with 22% level survival owned by *dekabhou*, *noposambolia*, and *nopopaleane*.

The level survival at No. 40 showed that amongst 200 vocabularies filed to the respondents, there were 3 vocabularies are known its meaning and can be used by all respondents.

41) Level 20% Survival.

The vocabulary with 20% level survival owned by *bhengkawua*.

The level survival at No. 41 showed that amongst 200 vocabularies filed to the respondents, there was 1 vocabulary are known its meaning and can be used by all respondents.

42) Level 18% Survival.

The vocabulary with 18% level survival owned by *bharono*.

The level survival at No. 42 showed that amongst 200 vocabularies filed to the respondents, there was 1 vocabulary are known its meaning and can be used by all respondents.

43) Level 16% Survival.

The vocabulary with 16% level survival owned by *kapili-pili*, *bhorombano*, and *dekambilo*.

The level survival at No. 43 showed that amongst 200 vocabularies filed to the respondents, there were 3 vocabularies are known its meaning and can be used by all respondents.

44) Level 14% Survival.

The vocabulary with 14% level survival owned by *sepele* and *desoi*.

The level survival at No. 44 showed that amongst 200 vocabularies filed to the respondents, there were 2 vocabularies are known its meaning and can be used by all respondents.

45) Level 12% Survival.

The vocabulary with 12% level survival owned by: -.

The level survival at No. 45 showed that amongst 200 vocabularies filed to the respondents, there was 0 vocabulary are known its meaning and can be used by all respondents.

46) Level 10% Survival.

The vocabulary with 10% level survival owned by: -.

The level survival at No. 46 showed that amongst 200 vocabularies filed to the respondents, there was 0 vocabulary are known its meaning and can be used by all respondents.

47) Level 8% Survival.

The vocabulary with 8% level survival owned by *kadatua*

The level survival at No. 47 showed that amongst 200 vocabularies filed to the respondents, there was 1 vocabulary are known its meaning and can be used by all respondents.

48) Level 6% Survival.

The vocabulary with 6% level survival owned by: -.

The level survival at No. 48 showed that amongst 200 vocabularies filed to the respondents, there were 0 vocabularies are known its meaning and can be used by all respondents.

49) Level 4% Survival.

The vocabulary with 4% level survival owned by: -.

The level survival at No. 49 showed that amongst 200 vocabularies filed to the respondents, there was 0 vocabulary are known its meaning and can be used by all respondents.

50) Level 2% Survival.

The vocabulary with 2% level survival owned by: -.

The level survival at No. 50 showed that amongst 200 vocabularies filed to the respondents, there was 0 vocabulary are known its meaning and can be used by all respondents.

3.3 Kowala in Community Life

a) In Social Field

Many things can be produced from *kowala* such as *kameko* 'palm wine'. *Kameko* is directly consumed by people or by the process of distilling which result is called *ara* 'wine'. In the past, *kameko* or wine is mostly used as the bonds of friendship. Even strangers can become familiar through *kameko* drinking session. *Kameko* served are very valuable in his day. That is why people who produce *kameko* classified as people who venerated and loved. He was is a provider of services to others. At that time, *kameko* which produced in the afternoon was taboo to be sold. *Kameko* in the afternoon only to be taken along for free. *Kameko* which produced in the morning may be sold.

b) In Economics Field

At the top has been stated that *kowala* plant can be processed and produce a variety of production. *Kowala* besides producing palm wine, it also can produce a broom, broom fibers, sago, etc. All the production was certainly can earn money and become a source of income the surrounding communities. That is why plant *kowala* are well maintained.

c) In Moral Ethics Field

Starting from the processing of the palm wine until the making of customs and manners, till to the way of drinking, all through the applicable of tradition rules. When drinking session, *kameko* shedder or distributor of *kameko* is not just anyone who can do that thing. Selected actors should be appropriate to the prevailing custom. The way of *kameko* distributed which is poured into *kamporoghuha* 'a glass made out of shell' should be pursuance of custom rules. So did the way to be seated in accordance with the manners. When cross-legged, then the right foot should be arranged in the front.

d) In Faith/Spiritual Field

Muna society still believes that the *kowala* came from a girl. That is why in this *kowala* processing through the process and where the treatment as well as to treat a girl. If not, then it fails and does not succeed. This belief comes from folklore.

Drinking habits *kameko* also sequential in death. The procedure for commemorating people who have died, one of the grain is *kameko*. They assumed that the habit of drinking *kameko* can be also the habit although had died.

3.4 Attitudes of Societies toward the Plants of Kowala

The attitudes of Muna societies toward *kowala* has not a significant changed. The sense of value that they bring that *kowala* have a high value when compared to other plants. Many things that cause an attitude like that, who are *kowala* is a source of high income, and social value is also very high. One indicator that societies are more favorable to *kowala* is so freely *kowala* grow in everywhere. Every member of society keeps him well. Another indicator is a conflict or a fight between the owners and the people who damage, cut the leaves, and cutting down the *kowala* (Grimes *et al.*, 1995; Grimes, 1991; Halliday, 2001).

4. Conclusion

Out of the 200 vocabularies filed to the 50 respondents indicated that most of the vocabularies in plants *kowala* environment is still significant or surviving. Survival is of course related to the maintenance of plants *kowala* 'palm'. In Subdistrict Watopute, Muna. Maintenance *kowala* also related to the source of income of some societies. Most incomes of members of the societies in sub-district depend on *kowala*. In this connection, *kowala* needs to be maintained and cultivated and processed into the economic resources of wider society.

Conflict of interest statement and funding sources

The authors declared that they have no competing interest. The study was financed by the authors.

Statement of authorship

The author(s) have a responsibility for the conception and design of the study. The author(s) have approved the final article.

Acknowledgments

The author would like to thank the reviewer for their consideration to the further process of the peer review. The author as well as thanks to the editor for their support, valuable time, and advice. Last but not least, the author thanks all researcher for their contribution as the references to the present article.

References

- Achugar, M., Schleppegrell, M., & Oteíza, T. (2007). Engaging teachers in language analysis: A functional linguistics approach to reflective literacy. *English teaching: Practice and critique*, 6(2), 8-24.
- Azra, A. (2007). *Merawat kemajemukan, merawat Indonesia*. Institute for Multiculturalism and Pluralism Studies (Impulse).
- Bastardas-Boada, A. (2000). Language planning and language ecology: Towards a theoretical integration. In *Symposium 30 Years of Ecolinguistics*.
- Bell, R. T. (1976). *Sociolinguistics: Goals, approaches, and problems*. BT Batsford Limited.
- Black, J. A., Champion, D. J., Koeswara, E., Salam, D., & Ruzhendi, A. (1992). *Metode dan masalah penelitian sosial*. PT Eresco.
- Bundsgaard, J., Lindø, A. V., & Bang, J. C. (2012). Communicative competences and language learning in an ecological perspective: The triple contexts of participation and language learning from childhood to adulthood. *Critical Literacy*, 6(1), 46-57.
- Dewey, D. P., Belnap, R. K., & Hillstrom, R. (2013). Social Network Development, Language Use, and Language Acquisition during Study Abroad: Arabic Language Learners' Perspectives. *Frontiers: The interdisciplinary journal of study abroad*, 22, 84-110.
- Downes, W. (1998). *Language and society*. Cambridge University Press.
- Fill, A., & Muhlhausler, P. (Eds.). (2006). *Ecolinguistics reader: Language, ecology and environment*. A&C Black.
- Grimes, B. F., Grimes, J. E., Ross, M., Grimes, C. E., & Tryon, D. T. (1995). Listing of Austronesian languages. *Comparative austronesian dictionary: An introduction to Austronesian studies*.
- Grimes, C. E. (1991). *A Working Bibliography for Social Science Research in Maluku, Eastern Indonesia*. Hasil Program Kerjasama, Universitas Pattimura dengan Summer Institute of Linguistics.
- Halliday, M. A. K. (2001). New Ways of Meaning: The Challenge to Applied Linguistics” dalam Muhlhausler, Peter and Alwin Fill (Eds.) *The Ecolinguistics Reader. London and New York: Continuum*.
- Marafad. (2004). *Bahasa-Bahasa di Sulawesi Tenggara, Manusia dan karyanya*. Kendari: Proyek Kantor Bahasa Sulawesi Tenggara.(in Indonesian).
- Mbete, A. M. (2008). Ekolinguistik: Perspektif Kelinguistikan yang Prospektif. *Bahan Matrikulasi Program Magister dan Doktor Linguistik Program Pascasarjana Universitas Udayana*.
- McCarty, T. L. (2003). Revitalising Indigenous languages in homogenising times. *Comparative education*, 39(2), 147-163.
- Rosmawaty, R. (2013). Kebertahanan bahasa daerah dalam konteks kebijakan bahasa nasional indonesia: kasus bahasa batak. *Bahasa dan seni*, 41(2).
- Yildirim, O. (2013). Family literacy and second language literacy research: Focus on language minority children. *Journal of Language and Linguistic Studies*, 9(1), 145.